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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1915.

## THE Y. W. C. A. CAMPAIGN

Everyone acquainted with the extensive work done by the Y. W. C. A. will join most heartily with its president, Mrs. William Hamilton Bayly, in the hope that the membership campaign may increase its enrollment from its present figure, 2,280, to 5,000.

The employment bureau feature of the association alone would stamp the project as worth while, and its many clubs, classes, and physical training opportunities for the bachelor girl, make it a valuable asset to the community. In its new quarters on Fourteenth street the association is better equipped than ever before to carry on its varied activities.

There is no reason why the Y. W. C. A. campaign, if properly organized, should not be as effective, in its way, as was the six-day effort of the Y. M. C. A. when more than 1,300 members were added to that body's rolls.

## CLEAN-UP WEEK MOVE

There is good psychology, as well as sound common sense, in the effort of the Master House Painters and Decorators to create sentiment favorable to a national clean-up week this spring.

Here is a group of business men using co-operation and excellent publicity methods in promoting what, to be true, is a movement primarily to benefit them, but which has a genuine community value. It also is cumulative; for once formed, this clean-up habit is apt to endure.

If more groups of business men could combine in this way for the general good of their particular lines, the result would be reflected in greater business activity throughout the community. Any depression, "psychic" or otherwise, could not withstand such a stimulus.

Manufacturing tailors, in their pleas, backed by intelligent advertising, for ready-made garments, and the merchant tailors, on the other hand, urging through similar channels the individuality of their product, are notable examples of work in this same direction.

There is a sort of co-operation possible in fields like these which does not stifle competition or run amuck of the Sherman anti-trust law, and yet which has a tremendous influence upon the business concerned.

## "JANE ADDAMS OF THE SOUTH"

The South has cause, on several scores, for deep gratitude to Miss Kate Gordon, of New Orleans, often nicknamed the "Jane Addams of the South," who speaks here this afternoon under the auspices of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference.

But in none of her work has her sane, practical attitude been better illustrated than in her methods of working for suffrage. She, and her co-workers, urge that a national suffrage law would be a violation of State rights, and believe the source of suffrage reform should be State legislatures.

Whatever the merits of that contention in theory, its practicability already has been shown by those States brought into the suffrage fold, while so far effort to influence Congress has seemed to many useless waste of energy.

Especially at a time like this, when more urgent questions are demanding the attention of Congress, it seems that educational work among people of the States is the most effective means of getting a true expression of opinion on the woman suffrage question. Legislators have much to thank Miss Gordon for because of her efforts which have kept a large proportion of the suffrage workers in the States rather than vainly besieging Congress for the vote at this time.

## THE MONTESSORI SYSTEM

Deep interest in the Montessori educational methods is evinced every time anyone who speaks with authority appears to address a Washington audience on this topic. The marked interest in the series of talks by Miss Harriet Hunt, at George Washington University last week, emphasized this fact.

But how many parents who dimly scent some new and startling theory in the Montessori methods realize that many of the basic principles of that method long have been in vogue

in Washington kindergartens? A new name covers a multitude of merits which long have escaped unnoticed. Experts in charge of Washington kindergartens, many visiting educators have testified, have kept thoroughly abreast of modern kindergarten methods.

Imitative play, individual initiative, a wide latitude of choice of play for each child, and creative work, all set forth as features of the Montessori system, already have been developed to a marked extent among Washington kindergartens.

Those who regard the public school kindergarten as a supervised sand pile, with occasional excursions into building block exercises for variation, should spend an hour or two in a Washington kindergarten. Then if they studied the Montessori system they would realize that its basis is not certain patented materials, but ideas very much akin to those already employed here. This is not said in disparagement of the Montessori system, but in recognition of the sound progressive work in Washington kindergartens.

## ARMS AND NEUTRALITY

A German newspaper protests against the attitude of the United States, which it says "day and night works in the production of cannon, bombs, and motor cars for our enemies, and by way of amends prays God for peace in the churches." Such a nation, we are assured, need not expect that its warnings will affect Germany morally.

Former President Taft stated the case for sale of arms to a belligerent. To refuse to do it after war had begun would be a reversal of the policy pursued in time of peace, and therefore unneutral as against the country that wanted to buy them. Moreover, if warring countries could not buy arms after war had started, the advantage on the side of the thoroughly prepared country like Germany would be so great that as a measure of insurance every country would be under necessity always to maintain a preparedness in arms of such immensity as would impose a fearful burden on all the nations.

Germany does not need to buy arms, because she is fully prepared in that regard. So she doesn't want anybody to sell arms. But Germany does need food, which is just as important to a warring nation as rifles; and she is prepared to use the most extreme measures to prevent interference with her importations of foodstuffs.

The particular nation that has long made a business of the wholesale manufacture and sale of arms to whoever would buy is Germany. German equipment has been sold to whoever would buy it, during war and during peace; and it is not an attractive argument now that would deny to other nations the same rights that Germany has enjoyed. Germany has her wonderful arsenal with which to maintain her supply of equipment in the present crisis, largely because the manufacture of these things has been a commercial enterprise, like the British building of most of the world's steel ships, and the plants have been made possible and kept alive because they were ready to take orders for whatever in their line anybody wanted.

## RAILROADS AND WAR

After allowing the fullest measure of credit to the genius of General von Hindenburg, there is no gainsaying that his brilliant successes against the Russians have been made possible by Germany's highly efficient system of railways. Without the field marshal's military capacity, it is possible that the Czar's forces would not have experienced such crushing defeats as have been inflicted upon them in East Prussia; but without her railways, it is probable that the Russians would be overrunning several parts of Germany. Sheer superiority in numbers on the part of the Russians has been overcome, to date, by the combined genius of Germany's commander in the east and her railways, which have permitted the swift concentration of large bodies of troops at any point on her frontiers, and as rapid retransposition of them to another field. Germany's rail lines were laid, it is said, with an idea to their strategic value in time of war, and they have demonstrated the wisdom of the nation's army engineers. Russia has been less fortunate in preparing her lines of communication; the lack of adequate rail facilities puts her at such a disadvantage that all her resources are taxed to offset the superiority of the German transport.

It is interesting to recall, in this connection, what an American military expert had to say of the value of railroads in war time several years ago. In an article in the North American Review, Capt. J. M. Palmer, U. S. A., discussing the then tranquil Mexico, said:

If President Diaz has given Mexico a new era of security and prosperity, it is largely in his military wisdom in laying down railroads. The profession of fermenting revolutions cannot thrive in the land of the locomotive. Mexico has had two hundred miles in a day is vastly more important than one that can move but twenty miles.

If either faction in Mexico pos-

sessed a Von Hindenburg to direct its battles, there might be no remaining to be fought; Mexico has the railways, but needs military genius.

It is by the mastery of the science of warfare in all its phases that Germany is enabled to wage war against a large part of the world, and the fact that her soil is free from the devastation wrought by enemies is attributable in no small part to the excellence of her railway system, by which army corps are shifted as easily as checkers on a board.

## A FIGHT FOR CLOTURE

The reports of the action taken by the Democratic caucus last night looking to adoption of some plan of cloture do not make plain whether it will be proposed to adopt a general rule of this kind, or a special one for the purpose of passing the ship purchase bill. In either case, however, a cloture fight means certainly an extra session, if there were previously any chance to avoid such a result of the present legislative conditions.

A general cloture rule such as Senators like Norris and Owen want, such as the parliamentary bodies of the world have, would not be adopted without a long and bitter fight. The tradition of the Senate's institution of unlimited debate is firmly grounded in the belief of the elder statesmen, especially, that it is the thing that makes the Senate the greatest legislative assembly. Not a few other people believe this custom is the thing that prevents the Senate being the greatest lawmaking body. The difference is as wide as the poles, and will have to be threshed out to a conclusion. He would be a thoughtless observer of the tendencies of the times who would doubt that such a discussion would touch upon and point the decision of questions absolutely vital in the development of the American system of government. Likewise, it is difficult to believe that in the long run such a discussion can result in anything other than the determination that the power to do business must be preserved to the Congress even if a beloved tradition of the Senate is sacrificed.

It is to be admitted that such that is forceful will be said on both sides of the question. Among the men who have been in recent years leaders in the effort to liberalize the procedure of the Senate, and who have been most devoted to progressive causes, have been more than a few who sincerely believed that the privilege of unlimited debate was of great value. Thus the late Senator Dooliver in his later years of fight against the domination of a caucus-bound majority was wont to declare the first belief that unlimited debate in the Senate was the real safeguard of our institutions. For he believed that the determined fight of a minority to prevent what they thought wrong, was the most effective way to force the country's attention on the issue, and to make certain that at length a verdict, representative of real public opinion, would be made up.

That view would have more force if ours were a system of responsible parliamentary government; if appeal were made to the country on a particular issue or a very well indicated set of issues. But when elections come at regular intervals, whether a set of issues has been made up or not, whether there is any sharp division of public sentiment, it is always difficult to conclude on the day after election what the country really meant to decide. The casualness with which platform pledges have been regarded has added to the difficulties of the situation; and finally, the caucus-control system has made it quite impossible to know whether men mean what they say when they talk on the floor: whether they are attorneys for King Caucus, or exponents of their own convictions.

So a cloture fight involves a wide range of big problems in parliamentary government and in our political system. It will not be settled easily or all at once. But it is a fight that must be made, and that will hardly be ended short of establishing an effective system under which action can be substituted for talk.

## Allows \$3,000 a Year To Support Girl Aged 13

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Surrogate Cochran signed an order allowing Mrs. Lulu L. Thompson to spend \$3,000 a year from the income of her thirteen-year-old daughter, Madeline Louise Thompson, for education and support. The mother is the general guardian of her daughter, and petitioned the court for permission to make such expenditures.

She alleges her daughter has an estate amounting to \$25,000, and an annual income of \$4,120.76. She itemizes the probable expenses as follows: Rent of apartment, \$80; expenses, \$140; clothing, \$400; summer vacation, \$200; music, dancing and riding lessons, \$200; birthday and Christmas presents, \$50; amusements, candy and pocket money, \$50; tuition fees and books, \$50.

The netting is to be used as a protection against air bombs.

## ALLEGED GAMBLERS ARRESTED IN RAID

Alexandria Police Seize Cards and Chips in Room Over King Street Lunchroom.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 14.—At 8 o'clock this morning a detail of officers under Sergeant Scott raided an alleged gambling house located over the Alexandria Quick Lunch Room, on King street. Five men were arrested, and cards and chips confiscated. They gave their names as Charles Smith, Henry Johnson, C. Williams, Sam E. Smith, and Pat Sweeney. They gave collateral for their appearance in police court tomorrow morning.

Margaret W. Conner, sixty-nine years old, died at her home, 818 King street, yesterday afternoon.

The public schools will close Wednesday on account of the hundredth anniversary of the celebration of the Treaty of Ghent.

A German was given last night in the Elks auditorium by the young ladies of Alexandria to the Alexandria German Club.

The men's meeting held this afternoon in the Westminster building of the Section for the Blind was addressed by Whitehead Klutz, of Washington, secretary of the International Joint Commission and former president of the North Carolina State senate. His topic was "The Strength of Youth."

The Indianapolis-Detroit-Washington corporation has been granted a preliminary certificate of incorporation by the State corporation commission.

The funeral of Mrs. Kate Maria Daniels, aged forty years, who died at her home, 1414 1/2 Pennsylvania street, was held this afternoon from the Lincoln Episcopal Church.

A series of valentine tableaux and playlets was given last night in the Westminster building of the Section for the Blind. The program consisted of "Cupid's Joke," in three scenes; "The Quoque," in four scenes; a dancing number, a monologue, tableaux, and "The Cap That Fits."

A minstrel show will be given tomorrow night in Christ Church Parish Hall by the Sunday school.

The Second Presbyterian Church will repeat "Cupid's Joke," show given by them last year. The date is next Tuesday night.

## Lafayette Fund Ships Ambulance to France

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—An American-made motor ambulance was shipped by the Lafayette fund on the French line steamship Niagara for field service with the French army.

The ambulance is the first of two to be presented to the French government by the Lafayette fund. It was purchased with proceeds of Lafayette dances and suppers that have been given on Wednesday nights at the Vanderbilt Hotel. The vehicle is painted a dull gray color and has red crosses on the front, sides and back and on top for aircraft observation.

The Lafayette fund also shipped on the Niagara some 6,000 comfort kits and more than 500 rubber ponchos for the French soldiers in the trenches. This makes the sixth shipment of these comfort kits and brings the total number well over 20,000.

## Week's Summary For Your Scrapbook

SUNDAY, February 7.—Cunard Liner Lusitania flies American flag crossing Irish Sea so as to avoid attack by German submarines. Misuse of neutral flag is one of the reasons why Germany issued her war zone decree. Russians cross Rawka river, completing repulse of German general onslaught west of Warsaw. French make slight advances in Champagne district, while Germans report holding their lines on both points.

MONDAY, February 8.—British admiralty defends use of American flag by Lusitania, saying that this practice merely compels the enemy to examine a vessel. Minor successes reported along front in France, while the Germans say they captured a trench near Ypres. Russians follow up their success west of Warsaw, completing defeat of German army. Turkey makes attempts to Italy in the Hodeida incident.

TUESDAY, February 9.—Count Zeppelin in interview justifies German airship raids on undefended towns. Russians meet large force of Germans on the right bank of the Vistula in the vicinity of the East Prussian frontier. Austrians forcing Russians to retire in Bukovina. Serious fighting on the French front near La Boisselle. Speeches of British officials hint of conscription to increase the army.

WEDNESDAY, February 10.—Germans mass new army in East Prussia to protect Koenigsberg. Germans also send re-enforcements to the Austrians striving to keep the Czar's forces from overrunning Hungary. American steamship Wilhelmnia, carrying food for Germans, enters Falmouth because of damage by storm. Socialists in Prussian Diet begin veiled demands for peace.

THURSDAY, February 11.—Fiercest fighting of war is reported in the Carpathians. Russians say German battalion was almost annihilated near Lasdehnen, East Prussia. British government decides to seize cargo of American steamer Welhelmina.

FRIDAY, February 12.—American notes warning Germans to keep hands off American vessels and cautioning Great Britain to respect the United States flag are made public. German evacuation of Lodz, Poland, is reported. Germans advancing in East Prussia.

SATURDAY, February 13.—United States Ambassador Page confers with Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary, regarding note to Great Britain. Thirty-four British seaplanes and aeroplanes attack Belgian coast towns, inflicting great damage. Germans report forcing of Russians from positions east of Mazurian Lakes and capture of 26,000 prisoners. Russians admit retirement from East Prussia. Paris announces capture of hill near Hartsman-weller Kopf, Alsace, by French chasseurs.

## PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH PARTY CHIEFS

National Committee Members Outline Preparations Made for Next Campaign.

Further indication that the Democratic campaign for 1916 is already on, with President Wilson regarded as the nominee for another term, was given last night when the President had a White House conference with party chiefs. Members of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee were present and outlined preparations which have been made for the next campaign.

The candidacy of Mr. Wilson, it was stated, was not discussed. However, it is well understood there is no occasion for such discussion, as the recent Indianapolis speech was taken as the equivalent of an announcement of his nomination. It is improbable that the President will have any opposition for the nomination, though some of Champ Clark's friends are still anxious for him to run.

It was given out that the President would make a number of political addresses on his way East from the San Francisco exposition. If the proposed extra session prevents him from doing this in March, he will make the speeches later.

The executive committee of the national committee has decided to continue the work of the permanent headquarters here.

Mr. Wilson is entering upon the most prosperous period in all his history, said a statement given out by the committee.

## Ask Federal Fight Against White Ant

Agricultural Experts Say Insect Does All Sorts of Damage Everywhere.

Recommendations for preventive measures to stop the ravages of the white ant, or termite, which has caused serious depredations to property in Washington, New York, Cleveland, St. Louis, and other cities, are made by the Department of Agriculture in a bulletin just made public.

The white ant, the department entomologist says, is one of the most destructive insects of North America because of its insidious work in timber and wood structures. It attacks bridge timbers, wells, piles, telegraph poles, bean poles, mine props, fence posts, and railroad ties, and the sudden crumbling of wharves, raving in of mines, and the setting in of floors sometimes directly due to its hidden boring. Damage occasionally occurs as far north as Massachusetts and Michigan, and throughout the United States its ravages are even more general.

The entomologist says that forest products in contact with the ground should be impregnated with coal-tar creosote, which is a permanent preventive. He also says that fumigation by other methods the experts say are temporarily effective, but give no permanent protection.

## Lockup Bank President; Get Away With Money

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 14.—Three unmarked men robbed the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of about \$1,100, and escaped in a stolen automobile.

The entered the bank when President L. B. Randall was alone, locked him in a closet, and rifled the cashier's drawer.

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## Gridiron Club Grills Notables of Nation

Half-Dozen Presidential Candidates "Put on Trial" at Thirtieth Anniversary Dinner of Newspapermen's Famous Organization.

Just about every man in Washington who would appear in the "Who's Who in the Capital," if there were such a volume, was at the "XXX" dinner of the Gridiron Club, making the thirtieth anniversary of the organization of that body, at the Willard last night.

The Vice President was there, half the Cabinet was there, nearly all of Congress was there, and most of the worth-while folk outside of official life were there, too.

Edgar C. Snyder, of the Omaha Bee, the new president, was inaugurated, and Chauncey C. Brainerd, of the Brooklyn Eagle; Harry J. Brown, of the Portland Oregonian, and Arthur J. Sinnott, of the Newark Evening News, was admitted to membership.

## ELECTRIC GRIDIRON FLASHES WELCOME.

The decorations, as usual, were beyond description. A great electric gridiron, embedded in American Beauty roses, flashed forth a welcome from one end of the banquet hall as President Snyder led the procession.

The chief musical event of the evening, a pirate chief, a suffragette pirate, a prohibition pirate, a progressive pirate, and a Democrat-Republican-old-time pirate formed the case.

The pirate chief announced that "he was going to leave the pirate band forever." "I have been," he said, "the victim of a fatal error. I should have been apprenticed to the corporation counsel, but instead I was apprenticed to the counsel for a corporation."

Mr. Herrick was questioned by the Chairman of the committee. "That isn't your own idea. That's the idea of William Jennings Bryan." "Well, I've got another idea." "What is it?" he asked, briefly. "That idea isn't yours either. It was used some thirty years ago by Grover Cleveland."

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## PARTY OF WOMEN TO OPEN OFFICES

Peace Organization Will Establish Temporary Headquarters on F Street Tomorrow.

The newest party in the United States, the Women's Peace Party, will open temporary headquarters at 1333 F street northwest tomorrow, and every member of the Washington branch will be urged to give all time and attention possible to promoting the peace meeting which will be held in the Masonic Temple the afternoon of Washington's birthday.

Mrs. Christian D. Hemmick, who had charge of the peace rally recently presented with such success at the Beaux Arts ball, will produce the "tableaux vivants" at the peace meeting, the subject being "Peace and War." She will be assisted by Hazel Mackaye and by many others who took part in the Beaux Arts program.

A comprehensive musical program will also be a feature of the peace meeting, one of the most striking numbers being a song, the words of which were written by Commander Henry H. Barrell, U. S. N., retired, and the music by Miss Wilmoth Gary, who has wide repute as a song writer.

Another feature will be original readings by Nicholas Vachel Lindsay, the "tramp poet," author of "Rhythms to Be Traded for Bread," and "The Tramp's Excuse." Recently he has written several peace poems, and he will read some of these February 22.

Mrs. Hemmick is chairman of the committee in charge of the meeting. The other members being Mrs. John White, Mrs. Louis F. Post, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Miss Julia C. Brown, Mrs. J. L. Chamberlain, Mrs. M. La Follette, Miss Hazel Mackaye, Mrs. Blair, Miss Janet E. Richards, Mrs. J. N. Speer, Mrs. J. L. Chamberlain, Mrs. Nina E. Allender, Miss Alene E. Solomons, Mrs. Huntington W. Jackson, Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Mrs. W. Burch, Mrs. Frances L. Adams, Mrs. George Odell.

## Ex-Hoosiers in Congress To Be Indians' Guests

Nine members of Congress, three Senators and six Congressmen, who were born in Indiana, but are now representing other States, will be honor guests of the Indiana delegation at a circuit evening and will be asked to explain why they left the Hoosier State.

With the exception of Senator Works of California the nine ex-Hoosiers obtained no political distinction in Indiana before leaving that State. Senator Works was a member of the Indiana Legislature and was also a circuit judge.

The chairman of the entertainment committee is Stanton J. Peella, former Chief Justice of the United States court at Indianapolis, who announces that there will be a musical program of exceptional merit.

## Rev. Martin P. Dowling, Jesuit Educator, Is Dead

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 14.—The Rev. Father Martin P. Dowling, former president of Creighton College, Omaha, and one of the leading Jesuits in the United States, is dead here.

## Evening Services in the Churches

"A Breath of Heaven," the Rev. Dr. W. R. Wedderspoon, Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, Sixteenth and Church streets northwest, 8.

"Savonarola, The Social and Civil Reformer," the Rev. H. E. Lutz, H Street Christian Church, H near Four-and-a-half streets southwest, 7:30.

"Abraham Lincoln," the Rev. Dr. James Shera Montgomery, Metropolitan M. E. Church, John Marshall place and